## MEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of the United States Transport Geo. Peabody.

The Reported Capture of the Nashville by the Union Blockading Squadron,

The United states transport Geo. Peabody, Capt. Tra-via, from Newbern, North Carolina, March 22, in ballast to the United States Quartermaster, arrived here yester-

She left in company with steamer New Brunswick, for New York; peaced over the Swaah on Sunday at eleven A. M. Found at the injet steamer Port Royal, from New York; all well. Left at the injet steamers New Bruns-wick and Louisiana, having on board many of the sick and wounded from Gen. Burnside's division.

The blesmer S. R. Spaulding left the inlet for Fortress Monroe an hour previous to our departure, having on board some of the sick and wounded transferred from the

We arrived at Hampton Roads on the [24th, at one clock A.M., where we found a large fleet of transports

intog the passengers by the George Peabody is Lieut-onel Robert B. Potter, of the Fifty-first regiment New rk Volunteers, who was so severely wounded at the tile of Newbern.

Among the remains of the killed on board are those of Chaplain Benton, Captain Johnson and Lieutenant Allen, of the Fifty-first regiment New York Volunteers, and Lieu-tenant Walker, of the Ninth New Jersey.

She has on board several fine secesh horses which Generals Burnside and Foster sent home as trophies. Just as we left Newbern the expedition sent to Washngton, N. C., was returning. It consisted of several guncoats, and, by the cheers and animation, it is supposed
to have proved successful.

The expedition to Beaufort had not reported back, except the capture of the Nashville by our blockading soats, as she left that place on the approach of our troops.

The troops and crows of the vessels at Newbern were all in fine health.

The United States officers on board the Gee, Peabody their admiration of the masterly skill and aregy of Captain Travis in taking advantage of every ance which might promote a speedy despatch, showing at government has at least one faithful captain, and so proving the confidence and high esteem in which he held by the Commanding General to be well founded. is held by the Commanding General to be well founded.

The George Peabedy is to return immediately, with a
beavy cargo of subsistence stores.

go of subsistence stores. Lowing are the planeingers by the George Pea-icutenant Colonel R. B. Potter, U. S. A.; E. G.

## **NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.**

opy of the Newbern (N. C.) Pregress, of March 22, time to hand. The paper is edited by George Mills and is published by E. L. Davenpert & Co. We make ing extracts:-

the following extracts:—

SALUTATORY.

The Progress makes its appearance to-day under new suspices, and altogether new management. We come before the people of North Carolina an earnest advocate of that glorious Union which her patriotic ancestry so sobly added to coment and establish. The patriotism of this Basic is inquestioned, and she proudly points to the Declaration of independence, made at Mecklenberg, long before the United States declared their disenthralment, as the harbinger of that ever memorable event. We feel, therefore, that it is a work of supererogation to enter into an elaborate defence of the change of policy which we inaugurate in connecting ourselves with this journal.

which we inaugurate in connecting ourselves with this journal.

The Progress will hereafter advocate an adherence to the federal dompact, and labor assidueusly to preserve the federal Union without one star being blotted out, or its lustre even being dimmed. We shall endeavor to pursue an impartial and independent course towards all with whom we have intercourse. To this end we shall not war upon the peculiar institutions or reserved rights of any class, but shall advocate an adherence to all constitutional requirements under which our nation has thrived so long and happily.

The Progress has been herefore one of the most virulent and bitter opposers to the government in the South, and its former proprietor, not natisated with treason already committed, has filled his cup of bitterness by openly taking up arms against the Union which has so long fostered and nourished him. That government so foully and weickelly wronged, has taken possession of this office, and henceforth all publications committed that prejudice and error which has been encouraged by previous publications. We war not with the institutions of the South or with opinions, we war rather with those demagogues who have so inflamed the public mind and caused an appeal to arms necessary to

couraged by previous publications. We war not with the institutions of the South or with opinions, we war rather with those demagogues who have so inflamed the public mind and caused an appeal to arms necessary to vindicate the majesty of law and good government.

To this end, therefore, we shall devote all our energies to sustain the Union as it was. The world never saw a better or more just government. It excited the enty of the whole civilized universe, and honce demagogues sought to dismember it and rise upon its ruins, but with ill success. The people of the republic rallied to the support of the government and hurled back the armed cohorts of rebellion, and are now crushing out the last seeds of distuncion. There is no gainanying the fact. The recent victories of the federals at Forts Henry and Donelson, Columbus, Springfield, Sowling Green, Roande, Nashville, Murfreesborough, Newbern, and the evacuation of Manasas, all go strongly to show that the bravado of the demagogue has been dissipated, and that the majesty of government and law will be nobly vindicated.

We do not propose to det auffice it to say, we know our duty, and knowing it shall faithfully try to perform it. We are sware that we may err sometimes in judgment, but to err is human, and we only claim that charity to us that we, in reversing positions, should be willing to accord to others. Try us, and we'll ity to give you a journal of which the people of Newbern and the old North State may justify be proud. Literature, agriculture, commerce, art and geience will find a fitting place in our celumins.

We shall issue the Progress on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, until we receive a supply of paper from the North, when we shall issue tri-weekly or daily.

This quiet city was preity thoroughly waked up on the

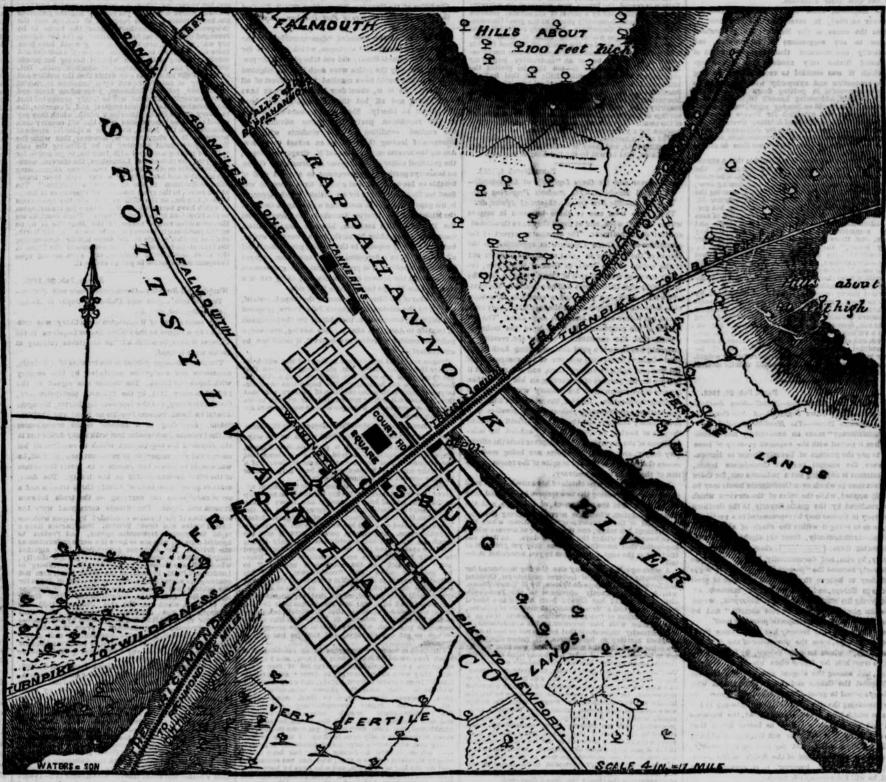
we shall issue the Progress on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, until we receive a supply of paper from the North, when we shall issue tri-weekly or daily.

THE BATTLE OF NEWBERN.

This quist city was preity thoroughly waked up on the 18th inst. by learning that the Burnside fleet had appeared in the Neuss river on the provious creaing; but not until the morning of the 14th was heard the clash of arms, which raised the citizens to the highest pitch of excitement. After the landing of our troops at Siccum's creek, fitcen miles below the city, a fatiguing march of ten miles up the rive, and a mest unconfortable byvouse in the woods through a night of drenching rain, it must be confessed that the Union troops were in poor fighting trim. But the spirit of our soldiers did not ling, and by daylight they were ready to follow their trusted leaders to victory. The pickets of cavairy were driven in acom after daylight, and regiment after regiment were sisently marched up to the very face of the intrenchments. The rebels had chosen to make their stand hore, and the formidable character of the works indicates the windom of their choice. They had the day before abandoued a strong breastwork a couple of miles below, preferring, as it seems, to risk the fortune of the day upon one struggle in their very strongest position. We had to take a breastwork of a mile and a quarter in length, in a straight line, extending the whole distance from the railroad to the river, and terminating in a fort of thritteng uns, called Fort Thompson, which was both a land and water battery, ten of its heavy guns bearing upon the river and three of them endialings the batting follows the railroad, was a two gun battery commanding the batting upon the river and three of the mentilating the batting of the whole distance of them the best Napoleon guns, and on the enemy's right, close to the railroad, was a two gun battery commanding the batting of the wind the railroad, and nearly in a line with the main breastwork, extended to a distance of three-fo

## THE TOWN OF FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA.

The Supposed Principal Point of the Right Wing of the Rebel Army in its New Line of Defence.



See Tenth Page for a Brief Description of Fredericksburg.

an instant interrupted. Nothing but the daring intre-pidity of our soldiers and the perfect coolness of our officers, inspired by a sense of the righteousness of our cause and the favor of the God of battles, could have sufficed to overcome an enemy to numerous and so well intreuched. But not a doubt of the result over entered our thoughts. We came to punish the disturbers of the public peace, and did it. We came to scatter the armed irress that were in rebellion against their own just gov-ernment, and we did it. We came to show to all traitors that the government of the United States of America is a Power in the earth, upheld by the streng hands of loyal

that the government of the United States of America is a Fower in the earth, upheld by the streng hands of loyal millions, and we did it. A succession of brilliant charges near the brickyard, on the enemy's right, and up the road in front, decided the fate of the day, and by halfpast nine o'clock the Stars and Stripes were waving along the whole line of their breastworks.

The rebel forces broke and ran with great precipitation, leaving their gues unspiked, and their camp equipage, ammunition and stores behind them. They hadpage, and the railroad with four engines attached, and to these they betook them selves in hot haste. The last to give up were those in the rifle pits on the enemy's right, and it was there that we succeeded in taking several hundred prisoners. At the same time that the works were carried the gunboats on the river moved up towards the town, shelling out battery after battery, until from Fort Dixie, Fort kilis and Fort Lane, as well as from Fort Thompson, all the brave defenders of the Southern confederacy had scamperedlike irightened sheep. Our infantry followed close upin the heis of the flying rebols, and our artillery forces were not far behind; but the enemy made no stand after their utter rout. They remained in Newbern only long enough to fire with vandal bands the splendid railroad bridge over the Trent, which they had just crossed, the largest hotel in the place and several depositories of naval stores. These were burning when we approached the city at about three o'clock P. M. It was a scene of awfal sublimity—the black clouds that arose from the burning turpentine and roan overhung the doomed city like a pail, and one could think of nothing as he beheld it but Sodom and Gomorrah, or of some old

cid town. Their only way of exit from their troubles is to retrace their steps with penitence, and yield supreme allegiance to the constitution of the United States.

The civil war now convuising our land bids fair to be brought to a speedy termination. Victory after victory seems to alight upon the federal banners, and onward is the word.

As the European powers have utterly refused to recognize the Southern confederacy of demagogues, and thus shut off all hope of foreign assistance, the rebel cause is brought to the verge of dissolution. As the federal armies advance, the honest portion of the Southern yearnies advance, and faischood uttered by the charlatan who aspires to lead them on in rebellion against the best government the world ever easy. They also see that the federal sudders are not given to rapine and needless shedding of blood. These are arguments that are hard to be denied. Their men who are taken prisoners are treated with great lenity.

Another prominent and noteworthy fact is, United States Treasury notes are, and have been for a long time, selling for thirty per cent premium throughout the confederacy. If the rebels are so condent of success, why does not their own money circulate in preference? It cannot be for want of simplasters, for the Southern States are as fulled them as Expyt was of heusis. Coming events cast their shadows before, and it is this fact that induces them thus to acknowledge the more stable currency of the Union.

The federal government proposes to deal justly and uprightly with all. It simply sakes the misguided men who have been cajoted and threatened into taking up arms, to lay them down, return to their loyalty and acquired the protection of a government that is able and competent to perform all it undertakes; while the instituctors are as fulled.

All clieses upon complying with the requirements of the authorit

Newbern is a most levely and beautiful city. Advan

tageously situated, it is the commercial centre of a large section of country, and a large amount of business is done here. It has a good harbor, railroad communication, and all the modes of transit demanded by a business people. The city is laid out in squares, streets running at right angles, abouning in shade trees. Newbern boats also of a theatre, a magnificent Masonic hall, churches, academy and all the st celera of civilization. It certainly must in midsummer be a paradise; even now the grass is green, peach and plum trees in bloom, the trees preparing to put on their leafy vestments, and a cheerful aspect reigns here. Citizens and merchants

now the grass is green, peach and plum trees in bloom, the trees preparing to put on their leafy vestments, and a cheerful aspect reigns here. Citizens and merchants who, infected with the panic, fled on the approach of our victorious forces, are beginning to return, and "order eace more reigns in Warsaw." We have two marine railways, machine shope, rosin and turpentine stills, cotton gins, &c., innumerable. In fact, Newbern is in advance of anything we have seen in the South since we entered Maryland.

MILITARY GOVERNOR.

Brigadier General John G. Foster, of the drat brigade, has been appointed Military Governor of the city of Newbern and its auburbs. This is what we call putting the right man in the right place, and it gives us great pleasure to great our commander as Governor. General Fester is an old and tried solder, having served in Mexico, and a Captain under Major Anderson, at Fort Sumter. The battle of Newbern was the twelfth action in which he has been engaged. Merit alone has promoted him, not influence. If he makes as good a Governor as he is a General, the municipality of Newbern will not suffer from the change.

Captain Meeringer has been appointed Provost Marshal, and has established his headquarters at the Bank of Commerce, on Poliock street.

ORDER RESTORED.

Newbern is now reduced to a state of quiet and order, under the superintendence of the Prevoat Marshal. Anarchy and confusion no longer run rist here. Merchants and mechanics can now return and ply their several avocations at their pleasure, and they will be protected and encouraged by the officers in authority. It is the desire of the federal powers to protect and encourage industry and mercantile pursuits, and now is the time for these classes to return and reap a golden harvest. Come one, come all, and open your shops and stores, and let the busy hum of business once more ring through the streets.

Streets.

Corporal John B. Reed, of Company C, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, has been appointed Postmaster is Nowbern. The mail leaves for the North twice a week. Connections are also made at Hatteras and Roanoke Island.

Dections are also made at Hatters and Roanoke island.

CAPTURE OF GUNS.

On Monday, Lieutenant Hart, of Company D, Twenty-third Massachusetts, was detailed for scouting and succeeded in capturing a beary battery of two heavy guns, just across the river from this camp.

SEIZURE OF COTTON, ROSIN AND TURPENTINE.
Captain John Hobbs, of Company I, Twenty-third Massachusetts regiment, began to sir himself quite lively last Saturday morning. By the time reveille was beaten, be had seized tive hundred barrels rosin, one hundred barrels spirits turpentine and seventy-five bales cotton. This was a valuable seizure of articles in much demand and now commanding very high prices. He is to be commended for his prompt action.

and now commanding very high prices. He is to be commended for his prompt action.

AN OLD ADVERTISEMENT.

Among the old advertisements in the Progress is the following, which is worth repeating:

Professor Deberty having been long engaged in studying and teaching the theory and practice of modern chemistry, in its application to the useful arts, and the improved methods of manipulation is the manufacture of many of those important and necessary articles of universal consumption, so much required at present in the Confederate States, is now prepared to enter into partnership with reliable associates, who can command sufficient capital, and give their time to works of useful and profitable industry.

Professor Dolierty is occupied with his school.—Newbern Academy—and can spare but one whole day in the week, but mornings and evenings are also at his command, and he could direct and supernitend various important and lucrative manufactures, for example, soda, soap, room scap, refined soap, candles, tailow and adamantine; lime, from stone, marl or shells; sulphuric acid, gunpowder, starch, ink, &c. Professor Doherty also desires to sell shares in a new patent water filter, and is the patent right of his approved conical builto for smooth bure gues.

N. B.—Where personal superintendence and instruction are inconvenient or impossible, full and explicit written instructions can be furnished at reasonable rates. Apply te Prof. W. H. DOHERTY, A. M. Newbern, N. C.

Military Intelligence from the North Carolina Rebels.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolinians, our country needs your aid for its protection and defence against an invading foe. The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quote of troops in the field. Car can borders are invaded by the enemy in

force, now threatening an advance to deprive us of liberty, property, and all that we hold doar as a self-governing and free people. We must regist him at all hazards and by every means in one power. He wages war for our subjugation—a war forced upon us in wrong, and prosecuted without right and in a spirit of vengeful wickedness without a parallel in the history of warfare among civilized nations. As you value your rights of self-government; all the blessings of freedom; the hallowed endearments of home and freside; of family and kindred, I call upon you to rally to their defense, and to sustain the noble and sacred sause in which we are

self-government; all the blessings of freedom; the hallowed edearments of home and fireside; of family and kindred, I call upon you to rally to their defense, and to sastain the noble and sacred eause in which we are engaged.

North Carolina has always proced true, constant and brave, in the hour of trial and of danger. Never let it be said in the future that the has failed to maintain this high renoum. If we are throatened now more than here-tefore, and upon our own soil, let our exertions be equal to every demand en our patriotism, honor and glory. No temporary reverses dampened the arder of your anextors even though the enemy marched in columns through the State. The Gree of liberty still burned brightly in their brussts. They were moved to new energy, and resisted, by gallant deeds, with ablding hope and unflinching courage and perseverence, bravely contending with enemies at home as well as the fereign foe, until after a struggle of seven long years, our independence was achieved and acknowledged. Let us imitate their glorious example. The enemy is redeabling his efforts, and straining every nerve to everum our country and subjugate us to his domination—his avarice and ambition. Already it is proposed in their Congress to establish a Territorial government in a portion of our State. Now is the time to prove our zeal and animate by our example.

I call upon the brave and patriotic men of our State to relunteer, from the meuniaint to the sea. You are wanted to fill upon they may and for the special defence of the State. I rely, with entire confidence, for a prompt and cheerful response to this call upon your patriotism and valor. Tender yourselves in companies and in squada under officers of your own selection. You will be at once accepted and organized into regiments under the laws that are or may be made, and which it in my duty to execute. The Adjutant General of the State will issue the necessary orders for this purpose.

Fellow citizens—Your first allegiance is due to North Carolina. Raily to her banner

Our Bridgetown (Barbados) Correspon-

BRIDGHTOWN, Barbadoe, March 1, 1862.

Valling off of Commerce with the United States—Market for Rice—Health of the Island, dc., dc. For the last two weeks we have had but two arrivals

For the last two weeks we have had but two arrivals from the United States, and our market in moderately supplied with breadstuffs, although sales are not very active. White East India rice is wasted: none in market; yellow in moderate supply. Sait provisions—Mess pork in large supply, with sales at \$15.30; clear mess, \$17.50. \$17.78. Muter, lard and hams are in good supply. Codfish is in mederate supply, and sells at \$17 per cask of four quintals. Lumber abundant. Weather was mer, and sugar making is proceeding steadily; the product this year will be from \$6,000 to 60,000 hogheads. Island healthy, and the burnt district is now the fast portion of the city. The supply of pure spring water from the interior is never failing.

Arrival of British Troops at St. John New Brunswick. The steamer Adelaide, from Plymouth via Bermuda on the 20th inst. arrived here this morning. She has the try-three officers and seven hundred and fifty men of the Fifteenth regiment.

FOUR THOUSAND REBBLE MARCHING TO ATTACK THE FORT.

[From the Alta Californian, Feb. 11.]
Our correspondent at Tucson reports a force of 3,900 men on their way to Fort Yuma; 3,000 are at Mesilla, under General Sibley, and 900 at Tucson, under Colonel Baylor. They will be sure to receive a warm reception, as our gailant volunteers are anxiously awaiting their approach. It is to be hoped that we shall soon receive orders to move towards Tucson and Mesilla, as that nest hole of traitors needs a closure out.

FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION INTO SONORA.

[From the San Francisco Heraid and Merror, Feb. 7.]

A distinguished officer writes us news, under date
Magdalena, Sonora, December 10, concerning the movements of secessionists toward that quarter, under Baylor,
This ie, perhaps, the advanced guard of the expedition
mentioned some weeks since as being in course of organization under Van Dern, and which has for some time
been lost sight of.

The San Francisco Bulleis correspondent, writing under date of January 31, from Camp Latham, Los Angeles, remarks:—

I this it is since my last that we arrested two Mormon secessionists who visited the camp, osteosibly to sell butter, but it seems, is fact, to tamper with the men, and induce them to sell their arms, blankets, &c.; and it is even said that they endeavored to get some of the cavalry to leave, with their borses, describing to them in glowing terms the chances they would have in Salt Lake City, and the beautier of their peculiar institution; but the "boys" were unbelievers, and informed their officers of the attempt that had been made to induce them to desert. Whereupon the Mormons were arrested and brought into camp. It appears they got an inkling that there was trouble brewing, and jumping into their wagon they were nearly a mile from camp before pursuit was determined upon. They were soon brought to, however, and returned to camp in charge of several officers. Here they were kept until the colonel, who was absent at the time, returned. After examining into their case he read them a lecture, told them he should be out their way before long (they came from near the Big Meadows, or Mountain Meadows I think they are called), and spoke to them in reference to the monument he had erected there, over the remains of those slain in the Mountain Meadows massers. They told him that of the monument not half a dozen stones remained together; but I think they prefersed gnorance of the deers of this disgraceful deed. After receiving some advice in regard to their disunion proclivities they were allowed to depart, thankful, I presume, to get off so easily.

TERRIBLE PLOOD—Gilla CITY ENTIRELY DESTROYED. [From the Alia Californian, Feb. 11]

Our desert country has been the scene of the largest flood within the knowledge of the oldest inhabitant. On the 22d inst. the Colorado and Gila rivers commenced rising simultaneously. The greater body of water coming from the Colorado caused the Gila to back and overflow the

Hon. Judges Ingraham, ((P. J.), Clerke and Leonard. RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS PROPOSING TO MORTGAGE OR SELL.

MARCH 24 -The Court ordered that in all future appli-Makes 24 —The Court ordered that in all future applications made to this Court by religious corporations for leave to mortgage or sell, it shall be necessary with the petitions to submit a statement specifying what property had been sold by the corporations under any order of the Court at any time within five years next preceding such application, and also showing the object for which sales, if any, were ordered, and the disposition actually made of the proceeds of any sale; such statement shall be verified by one of the officers of the corporation.

Supreme Court—Special Term.
Before Hos. Judge Barnard.

Mancu 24.—The People of the State of New York at the Relation of Archibald Russell w. Laurence McCarthy and Others.—The defendants in this case were regular in discontinuing the first certiforar; the second is now in force. They must, however, comply with an order similar to that of the 18th February within five days, or the second will be dismissed.

writ will be dismissed.

Arthur King and others vs. Chas. H. Tulbet.—Motion granted, with \$10 costs.

Thore were several other cases decided by Judge Barnard, but of no public interest; among them were three suits for divorce, in which the injured women were the

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

\$490,368 IN TREASURE ON FREIGHT.

News from the Isthmus of Panama.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN CHILE.

Complete Triumph of Buenos Ayres over the · Argentine Confederation.

URQUIZA ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR BURGPE. ac., salt bus disco to mait

The steamship Champion, Capt. Jones, from Aspinwal on the 16th, with California mails to the 1st, arrived yes terday morning. She sailed from this port on the 1st inst., and arrived at Aspinwail on the 11th. She brings \$490,368 86 in specie.

## NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA.

Our Panama Correspondence.

Death of a Telegraph Operator—Neco Bleam Line Be-tock. Tribineal and Liverpool, de.

The screw steamer Talleman arrived at Aspinwall on the 18th Inst. She encountered rough weather on her-voyage, and, being somewhat behindhand, did not touch at Carthagens. We have had no later arrivals from the est of the State of Cauca either so there is nothing ow from the interior of the republic.

The Isthmus news is uninteresting. After the grand the was anchored in the bay has left us the streets appear dell. Most of the French and English menor war that have left our waters have gone to the Monican coast. Those remaining are the sidewheel steamer Cassini and the British war-ship Termagant; and the American frigate-of-war Saranac, Capt. Ritchie, is also with us. The Parry is stationed at Aspinwall. Her Ma-jesty's mail steamship Melphomine, friy guns, is also in that rout.

Mr. Chase, for some time back aslegraphic of for the Panama Railroad Company, died of const

for the Panama Railroad Company, died of consumption at Aspinwall on the 11th inst.

Mr. Aifred Holt, owner of the line of propelless he-tween Liverpool and Aspinwall, is now among us. He has come out with the object of making arrangements for the establishment of a semi-mouthly line as soon as the vessels in course of construction are finished. It is wonderful the increment that trade with Europe has taken within the last year. A small steamer, every two months, was then sufficient to carry it on. Now, a monthly steamer will not do it.

Cotton continues to come from Mexico by every steam-

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, March 16, 1862. lesting of the Blectoral Colleges of Peru—Attempt to Raise the Prigate Callao—Celebration of Washington's Birthday-A New Railroad in Peru-The Wheat Har Chile, de.

By the mail steamer Lima, which arrived at Panama on the 8th instant from Southern ports, we have dates from Valparaise and Santiago de Chile to the 17th of February; from Lima and Caltao to the 28th, and from Equador to the same date. PERU.

Possident Castilla has issued a decree appointing the Colleges to decide the question of who is elected Presiden

of the South, that he may constitutionally come nectors the College, and his resignation has been accepted. General M. Diez de Canseco has been appointed his military successor.

On the 20th of February an attempt was made to raise the forty-four gun frigate Calino—before named the Apurimac—which sunk about a year ago by the susking of the dry dock, but it proved unsuccessful. Another trial will again be made.

Washington's Birthday anniversary was celebrated in Lima by the Americans. Nearly all the foreign ministers and consuls raised their flags, and the Castle of Santa Catalina fired twenty-one guns.

In the month of January 11,982 tons of guano were shipped from the Chincha Islands to Europe.

Don Antelino Rudelfo has gone to Europe on the pleasant mission of befrowing money. It is recommended that he apply to the moneyed men of Holland, Belgium and Fraces, as in England much guano, the only ascurity Feru has to offer, is already hypothecated for advances. The government is also trying to get two millions of delars from the British guano agents in Lima.

The new English mail steamer Peru, Capt. Bloomfield, arrived at Caliso, from England, on the 20th of February, in forty-two days; thirty-fivor of these she was under steam, averaging tweive miles an hour. She is 1,400 tons and is extremely economical in the matter of fuel, which is a good point in the waters of the Pacific. She brought forty marines and three officers for the British war ships in Panama.

Dos Jose Feliz Paz Soidan, Minister of Public Works, has published remarks on the survey for a railroad between Arequips (the second town in Peru) and its port, issay, recessumending it as feasable and produble. The road will be about 100 miles in length, and cost \$10,000,000, on which is up or cent interest is reckoned for the investment. Arequips is situated ameng the mountains, about 7,000 feet above the see. CRILE.

The new President, Perez, visited Valparaiso on the

The new Precident, Perez, visited Valparaiso on the 12th February, with the intention of remaining there one or two months, and was received with extraordisary honors from all classes of the people. Thirty thousand persons met him at the entrance of the gity and escorted him into it. In the evening an immense mass followed him to the theatre, and cheered him through the streets to his botel, at the conclusion of the performances.

Thes H Nelson, Eq., United States Minister to Chile, has presented to the President of Chile an autograph letter from President Abraham Lincoin, congratulating him on his accession to the Presidential chair. The letter was accompanied by a handsome address on the part of Mr. Nelson, in which he took occasion to say that "the government of the United States desires and intends to present no claim for redress which does not resistivly commend itself to its elearest perceptions of right and justice." To which President Perez replied;—"I hasten to satisfy the petitions and demands of your fellow citizens, as well as those of every foreign resident in the republic, wherever they are presented, based upon foundations so solid."

The Indians of Aranca continue to be troublesome, having lately murdered seven whites on the frontier.

Business has nearly recovered from the shock of the comparerial crisis, but the markets have been dull this less fortnight. The wheat crop has not been so abundant as was anticipated, though all other kinds of agriculture have jueded well. In mining industry the silver mines have undergone no change; but the product of the copper and coal mines was iscreasing.

The custom houses have the enormous amount of thirty millons of dollars' worth of imports in sicre, enough, if the goods were well assorted, to last two years. Flour is held at \$3.75 a.\$3.04 per quintal and Lambayaque in first hands. Sugars have risen a little. On hand 376,000 arrobas (26 the.) of all kinds. English coals soid at \$9.75 a.\$10, cash. Her copper \$5.75 (seach. Un hand 376,000 arrobas (26 the.)

land and Hamlong Act as: 10 University parties per English top.

This republic is quiet under General Flores and his son in law, Don Garcia Moreno, who rule it with a red of iron. An Italian assassin was lately executed in Quito for killing a French captain, and a good deal of scandia was occasioned by the retunal of the Executive to consider his position for commutation of punishment.

The prices of all articles of first necessity had risen